A NEW BICOLORED SPECIES OF MEGARIS (PENTATOMIDAE).

By W. L. McAtee and J. R. Malloch.

A specimen received since our synopsis! of Megaridinae was in press is the second bicolored species of the group known; it is herewith described.

Megaris biguttata, new species.

Runs to caption 3 of our key; it is a bicolored species which differs from M. trinotata Dist. in size, color, and structural details.

Piceous, scutellum with a discal pair of obliquely elliptical pale orange spots, separated by an area of the ground color somewhat wider than either spot; legs, antennae and beak castaneous. The pronotum of holotype is damaged, but apparently there was no color spot, at least not one similar in size and position to that of *trinotata*.

Front margin of head truncate medially, then sinuate to eye, vertex with scattered coarse punctures, fewer posteriorly than anteriorly; pronotum rather numerously punctate except for callosities, and an area paralleling posterior margin, punctures somewhat finer discally than laterally; scutellum in profile slightly elevated from anterior margin to middle then quite suddenly descending almost vertically to hind margin, copiously punctate around sides, the punctures coarsest near antero-lateral angles, anterior disk with finer punctures, the color spots impunctate; clavus indistinctly gashed-punctate; corium with one row of large, deep punctures; propleurum less than half as densely punctate as meso-and meta-pleura; sternites punctate along incisures. Length, 2.25 mm.; width, 2 mm.

Holotype, male, Brazil, Signoret Collection (Vienna Museum). This specimen is labelled "biguttatus det. Signoret," but so far as we know this is a ms. name.

NEW SPECIES OF LEPIDOPTERA IN THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

By W. Schaus, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

RHOPALOCERA.

PAPILIONIDAE.

Papilio belus camposia, new subspecies.

Male.—Body black, the abdomen dorsally white. Fore wing black suffused with blackish green except a streak in cell and interspaces adjoining cell. Hind wing, including fold along inner margin, silky blackish green; a small patch of

¹Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 72, Art. 25, pp. 4-11, Pl. 1, Feb., 1927.

white scaling on costa just beyond middle; a greenish white subterminal small oval spot above vein 6; cilia on interspaces white. Underside as in *P. belus* Cramer.

Expanse 92 mm.

Habitat.—Baños, Ecuador. Type.—Cat. No. 33452, U. S. N. M. Named in honor of Prof. F. Campos.

NYMPHALIDAE.

MORPHINAE.

Morpho cora, new species.

Male.—Wings of the same blue as M. adonis Cramer. The white spots on costa of fore wing as large as those of M. uraneis Bates. Underside with the intermediate white bands broader, especially the post-medial which reaches the subterminal dark band.

Expanse 113 mm.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—Cat. No. 33453, U. S. N. M.

A cotype in collection of Mr. F. Johnson.

Named in honor of Cora, wife of Mr. Frank Johnson, who presented the specimen to the National Museum.

RIODINIDAE.

Hermathena dativa, new species.

Female.—Body mostly white, showing a black background on thorax and abdomen dorsally; light buff tufts laterally on metathorax. Wings white, the base narrowly dark mouse gray irrorated with pearl gray and with subbasal white spots in and below cell of fore wing and on costa and below median of hind wing. Fore wing: a black point beyond cell between veins 4 and 5; a thick black subterminal line cut by veins from below costa to vein 5, also spots above and below vein 3; similar black lines terminally and on cilia at apex, from vein 6 to vein 4, and from above vein 3 to vein 2. Hind wing: two subterminal black spots below costa; terminal black spots at tips of veins extending on cilia. Underside similar, but without the basal markings.

Expanse 40 mm.

Habitat.—Volcan Sta. Maria, Guatemala, at 7,000 feet. Type.—Cat. No. 33455, U. S. N. M. A single specimen taken at 7,000 feet, settling under leaves of a tree beyond reach; after an hour's wait was induced to fly lower.

Sarota estrada, new species.

Male.—Head and thorax black. Abdomen fuscous above, grayish underneath. Wings above fuscous somewhat mottled terminally with dark grayish. Wings below light purplish gray; subterminal metallic blue scaling on interspaces, outwardly edged with short black streaks and more broadly with coral red, the marginal line coral red outwardly edged by a fine black line; cilia yellow ocher; postmedial black spots on interspaces edged with coral red. Fore wing: coral red bands across cell and discocellular, separated by metallic blue, partly spotted with black; two similar spots below cell. Hind wing: coral red spots containing black streaks and separated by metallic blue antemedially and medially from costa to inner margin.

Expanse 23-26 mm.

Habitat.—Cayuga, Guatemala and Guatemala City. Type.—Cat. No. 33460, U. S. N. M. Four specimens in collection.

Panara brevilinea, new species.

Male.—Body and wings velvety blue-black. Fore wing: a scarlet fascia beyond middle from above vein 2 to inner margin, rounded in front, expanding to inner margin. Hind wing: a similar scarlet fascia from below costa to below vein 2. Wings below blue-black; an elongated orange buff spot on inner margin of fore wing postmedially.

Expanse 29 mm.

Habitat.—Chanchamayo, Peru. Type.—Cat. No. 33459, U. S. N. M. Two males in collection.

Chalodeta speusippa, new species.

Female.—Body and wings snuff brown, the lines fuscous. Fore wing: sub-basal and antemedial lines in and below cell; a medial line on discocellular; postmedial line wavy, from below costa to vein 3, inset from vein 3 to vein 1; a subterminal wavy silver line outwardly edged with fuscous at middle of interspaces; cilia white at middle of interspaces. Hind wing with the lines similar, the white on cilia reduced. Wings below drab, the lines black, interrupted; a subterminal darker shade and marginal black points on interspaces; no silvery line.

Expanse 25 mm.

Habitat.—Cayuga, Guatemala.
Type.—Cat. No. 33458, U. S. N. M.
Described from four specimens.

Xenandra desora, new species.

Male.—Body entirely black. Fore wing dark bluish-black, the veins black, but not prominently so; a scarlet elongated spot on inner margin from near base to middle. Hind wing: a large scarlet spot from base to middle of wing, not quite so broad on inner margin, the outer edge rounded from costa at one-third from base and upbent near inner margin; termen broadly black. Wings below black, the terminal interspaces green-blue slate color; spot on inner margin of fore wing orange buff, the basal spot of hind wing orange buff partly suffused with flame scarlet.

Expanse 30 mm.

Habitat.—Colombia. Type.—Cat. No. 33462, U. S. N. M.

Emesis cronina, new species.

Male.—Wings orange cinnamon with short silvery lines. Fore wing: costa bulging at base as in *E. emesia* Hewitson; costa thickly striated with deep olive; subbasal, antemedial and medial lines in and below cell, the medial lines partly broken; a line on discocellular; postmedial lines on interspaces oblique and placed in an outcurved position beyond cell; an outer series of lines parallel with termen; subterminal small black spots on interspaces. Hind wing: the lines placed as on fore wing. Wings below cinnamon buff, the lines sepia, a few edged with silver, those on discocellulars entirely silver.

Expanse 23 mm.

Habitat.—Sapucay, Paraguay.

Type.—Cat. No. 33456, U. S. N. M.

Three males and two females in the collection.

The smallest species of the group with silver lines.

Emesis vimena, new species.

Female.—Costa sinuous. Body mikado brown. Wings dark vinaceous, the lines black, fine; apical third of costa dark orange cinnamon, also the basal third of wing; a subbasal line in cell, and a short inset line below cell; antemedial and medial lines in and below cell, parallel; a line on discocellular; an outcurved postmedial lunular line; traces of a darker outer line; subterminal fuscous points on interspaces; a brighter orange cinnamon patch on costa beyond postmedial line; cilia orange cinnamon. Hind wing dark vinaceous, the lines as on fore wing; orange cinnamon spots at base; termen narrowly dark orange cinnamon. Wings below zinc orange, the lines sepia, all interrupted, the postmedial forming oblique streaks on interspaces; the outer line and subterminal points more distinct. A male and two females have the termen of fore wing dark orange cinnamon and similar shading between the postmedial and outer lines.

Expanse, male, 25 mm.; female, 28 mm.

Habitat.—Cayuga, Guatemala; Bugaba, Panama. Type.—Cat. No. 33457, U. S. N. M.

Stalachtis trangeri, new species.

Female.—Body above black; a lateral orange spot at and below shoulder; a sublateral orange line on abdomen edged with black and again with white above; a white streak ventrally. Wings hyaline with a faint bluish tinge, the veins finely black. Fore wing: a broad marginal orange band from just above vein 6 to tornus edged with black, the inner edge irregular owing to a broad black fascia from costa oblique to marginal band between veins 3 and 4; a narrower black line from base of vein 4 to inner margin; costa, apex and inner margin to above vein 1 black. Hind wing: an evenly curved marginal orange band edged with black; costal margin black. Wings below similar, but an orange streak on basal half of costa.

Expanse 40 mm.

Habitat.—Colombia.

Type.—Cat. No. 33461, U. S. N. M.

Named for Mr. Tranger, from whom the specimen was received.

The species comes nearest to S. phaloe Staudinger.

HETEROCERA.

AMATIDAE.

Trichaeta boguimil, new species.

Male.—Antenna fuscous tipped with cadmium yellow. Head and thorax fuscous; tegulae cadmium yellow except tips; a yellow spot on metathorax. Abdomen above and below cadmium yellow crossed by six fuscous bands; anal segment fuscous. Legs fuscous, white streaks on fore legs below. Fore wing fuscous, the markings cadmium yellow; an antemedial small spot in cell and larger quadrate spot in end of cell; a streak below cell from near base to below vein 2 postmedially; some yellow scaling along base of inner margin; an outer spot from vein 3 and stalk of veins 4 and 5, extending into base of 4 and 5; a spot between veins 6 and 7. Hind wing fuscous; some yellow at base of inner margin. Fore wing below as above. Hind wing below fuscous; a yellow streak from base below cell to inner margin, not extending beyond end of cell; a yellow spot at cell between veins 2 and 5.

Expanse 19 mm.

Habitat.—Casiguran, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Type.—Cat. No. 33469, U. S. N. M.

Trichaeta democedes, new species.

Male.— Head and thorax fuscous; frons and tegulae except tips apricot yellow; a yellow spot on metathorax. Abdomen above apricot yellow crossed by five black lines; anal segment fuscous; underneath and legs fuscous. Fore wing fuscous, the markings apricot yellow; an antemedial small spot in cell, and a larger round spot in end of cell; a broad streak between median and vein 1 from near base to below vein 2; a large spot beyond cell from vein 3 to vein 7.

Hind wing apricot yellow, the costal margin to median, apex and termen to anal angle fuscous; some fuscous scaling on vein 2. Wings below similar but the yellow on hind wing upbent postmedially to close to costal edge.

Expanse 23 mm.

Habitat.—Batuan, Philippine Islands. Type.—Cat. No. 33468, U. S. N. M.

Amata democles, new species.

Male.—Body above purplish black; palpi buffy brown; frons cream white; femora and base of tarsi streaked with white; legs benzo brown; collar and streak on tegulae orange; an orange buff spot on metathorax; abdomen crossed by seven narrow orange lines; abdomen below white partly crossed by black lines. Wings purplish black, the markings orange. Fore wing: a wedge-shaped spot in end of cell; an almost quadrate spot below cell near base followed by a black bar and an oblong spot, downbent on its upper edge; elongated spots between veins 3 and 5, and one between veins 6 and 7. Hind wing: a long spot from base below cell before inner margin; a large spot beyond cell between veins 2 and 5. Wings below with the spots all larger, sometimes partly confluent on hind wing. Expanse 26 mm.

Habitat.—Catbalogan and Surigao, Philippine Islands. Type.—Cat. No. 33472, U. S. N. M. Allied to A. xanthostidsa Hampson.

Amata democharis, new species.

Male.—Head black; frons buff yellow. Collar mostly cadmium yellow; a spot on tegulae and transverse spot on metathorax cadmium yellow. Abdomen black with transverse dorsal and sublateral cadmium yellow lines. Wings purplish black, the markings cadmium yellow. Fore wing: a triangular spot at base below cell limited by a black bar and followed by a nearly quadrate spot, oblique above, the angle touching an almost quadrate spot in end of cell; a large spot beyond cell from vein 3 to vein 7, its outer edge somewhat rounded. Hind wing: a large spot at base below cell to close to inner margin and anal angle limited by a black bar slightly broken at lower angle of cell; a large spot beyond cell between veins 2 and 6. Underside of hind wing with the outer spot almost reaching costa proximally. Some specimens have the bars below broken, the yellow at base reaching costa, and the abdomen below with faint whitish transverse lines.

Expanse 28-31 mm.

Habitat.—Surigao (type specimen) and Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Type.—Cat. No. 33473, U. S. N. M. Allied to A. pactolina Walker.

Amata dapontes, new species.

Male.—Head and thorax black; neck behind, two spots on collar, a small spot on shoulders capucine yellow; a large yellow spot on metathorax. Abdomen fuscous black; six transverse capucine yellow lines on dorsum, the basal line broader; faint yellowish lateral points; yellow scaling at sides of pectus and base of abdomen; throat at fore femora baryta yellow; legs drab inwardly streaked with whitish. Wings dull violet black, markings capucine yellow. Fore wing: an antemedial round spot below cell; an almost quadrate spot in end of cell, and a medial oblique spot below cell; a large postmedial spot from vein 3 to vein 7, the outer edge slightly indentate between veins 5 and 6. Hind wing: a small spot below cell near base and another beyond lower angle of cell; termen upcurved over margin of wing. Wings below as above; the outer spot on hind wing slightly larger.

Expanse 24 mm.

Habitat.—Virac, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Type.—Cat. No. 33470, U. S. N. M.

Amata artapha, new species.

Male.—Body dull violet black. Frons cream white; tegulae in front and a large spot on metathorax cream white; abdomen encircled by seven cream colored lines; throat, lateral spots on pectus and lines on femora cream white. Wings benzo brown with hyaline spots. Fore wing: a wedge-shaped spot filling outer half of cell; a smaller wedge-shaped spot at base below cell, limited by a transverse bar followed by a small almost quadrate spot; an elongated spot beyond cell between veins 6 and 7; light gray dusting below costal edge on basal half, and cream yellow scaling above subcostal; a white point at base of cell. Hind wing: a large triangular spot from base below cell and smaller spots near cell between veins 2 and 5. Wings below slightly paler.

Female.—Frons, vertex, and collar cream color; a large spot on mesothorax, one on metathorax, and tegulae except tips cream color; neck behind, and thorax partly fuscous. Abdomen cream color encircled by fuscous lines. Wings paler than in the male, almost light cinnamon-drab, the hyaline spots slightly yellowish.

Expanse, male, 29 mm.; female, 34 mm.

Habitat.—Surigao, Mindanao, Philippine Islands. Type.—Cat. No. 33471, U. S. N. M. Somewhat like A. extensa Walker. Three males and four females in collection.

Amata eleonora, new species.

Male.—Antenna fuscous. Body fuscous; frons, vertex in front, tegulae, and a large spot on metathorax white; abdomen encircled by six narrow white bands; a large cream white dorsal spot on basal segment; throat and streaks on fore femora white, the legs dusky drab. Wings thinly scaled, semihyaline, naples yellow, the veins rather broadly, termen narrowly and cilia fuscous.

Fore wing: a small antemedial fuscous spot below cell. Discocellular more heavily marked than veins on both wings.

Expanse 27 mm.

Habitat.—Surigao, Philippine Islands. Type.—Cat. No. 33474, U. S. N. M. Three specimens in the National Museum. Allied to A. elwesi Rothschild.

Amata subaana, new species.

Male.—Antenna black tipped with white. Body orange; thorax in front and laterally black; abdomen encircled by six fine black lines, the second line from base broader; throat orange; legs dusky drab. Wings hay's brown suffused with dull Indian purple, the markings semihyaline irrorated with deep mouse gray, also partly suffused with indian purple. Fore wing: an elongated spot at base below cell, partly orange; a wedge-shaped spot in outer half of cell; an oblique spot from below middle of cell to near tornus; elongated spots above veins 3 and 4, and above vein 6; cilia partly black. Hind wing: an orange spot at base from cell to inner margin; a faint small spot above vein 2 at cell. Wings below with all the markings irrorated with buff yellow.

Expanse 23 mm.

Habitat.—Subaan, Philippine Islands. Type.—Cat. No. 33475, U. S. N. M.

Amata banguia, new species.

Male.—Body fuscous black; frons, neck, a spot on metathorax, and seven lines encircling abdomen white; legs deep mouse gray. Wings black, the markings hyaline white. Fore wing: a wedge-shaped spot at base below cell, and a similar spot in outer half of cell; an oblique spot from below middle of cell not reaching tornus; elongated spots above veins 3 and 4, and a longer spot above vein 6. Hind wing: a long spot from base below cell along inner margin; a round spot between veins 3 and 5. Wings below duller, the spots as above. Expanse 18 mm.

Habitat.—Bangui, Philippine Islands. Type.—Cat. No. 33476, U. S. N. M.

MIDARA, new genus.

Antenna minutely serrate. Palpi short, porrect, hairy, the third joint blunt. Hind tibiae with short spurs. Fore wing: veins 2 and 3 from well before lower angle; 4 and 5 from angle; 6 from near upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 stalked. Hind wing: veins 2 and 3 close together well before angle; 4 and 5 from angle; 6 absent.

Type.—M. bengueta.

Midara bengueta, new species.

Male. Antenna black with white tip. Body black; frons, some hairs at base of antenna, neck, a large dorsal spot at base of abdomen, and six lines encircling abdomen, cream white; legs hair brown. Wings fuscous black. Fore wing: cell except at base, space below cell from base to near termen, spots between veins 3 and 5 at cell, and an elongated spot above vein 6 hyaline white, the last three outwardly irrorated with whitish yellow; the discocellular black edged with black in cell; a white spot at base of cell; a semihyaline streak below costal edge to above discocellular. Hind wing: a long spot in cell; a large spot from base below cell and at inner margin to near termen; a large spot from yein 3 to yein 5.

Expanse 24 mm.

Habitat.—Baguio, Province of Benguet, Philippine Islands. Type.—Cat. No. 33477, U. S. N. M. Four specimens in the National Museum.

Midara balbalasanga, new species.

Male.—Body fuscous black; frons, neck laterally, two spots on collar, metathorax laterally and tegulae partly, cream white. Abdomen: a dorsal spot at base and seven encircling cream white lines. Legs hair brown, the femora with white scaling. Fore wing hyaline; veins, apex, termen and inner margin fuscous; a fuscous bar from middle of cell to inner margin; costal edge fuscous black; hyaline streak on costal margin irrorated with fuscous; space between veins 5 and 6 fuscous; the fuscous on termen expanding slightly between veins 2 and 3. Hind wing hyaline; inner margin whitish yellow with black cilia; costa and termen narrowly fuscous; narrow space between veins 2 and 3 fuscous, also median vein, discocellular and vein 4. Wings below as above.

Expanse 29 mm.

Habitat.—Balbalasang, Philippine Islands. *Type.*—Cat. No. 33478, U. S. N. M.

VULSINIA, new genus.

Male. Antenna serrate. Palpi short, porrect, hairy. Legs smooth; hind tibiae with short spurs. Fore wing: vein 2 well before angle; 3 near angle; 4 absent; 5 from angle; 6 below upper angle; 7 and 9 absent; 8 and 10 stalked from cell; 11 free or stalked with 8. Hind wing: vein 2 well before angle; 3 near angle; 4 absent; 5 from angle; 6 and 7 coincident.

Type -V. socorra.

Vulsinia socorra, new species.

Male.—Antenna purplish fuscous, terminal third white. Body fuscous; frons maize yellow; collar and tegulae orange; abdomen above and laterally crossed by five narrow orange lines, and a broad sixth line; the lines on venter very fine. Fore femora maize yellow. Legs inwardly streaked with yellowish white.

Wings fuscous, the markings deep chrome. Fore wing: a streak on costa from base to near middle; a line below cell from near base, expanding into a broad fascia to well beyond middle of wing; a small spot in end of cell; a large outer spot from vein 2 to vein 6. Hind wing: a large spot at base narrowing above to near anal angle; a round outer spot from vein 2 to vein 5. Wings below browner, the markings as above but paler.

Expanse 26 mm.

Habitat.—Socorro, Philippine Islands. Type.—Cat. No. 33479, U. S. N. M. Three specimens in the National Museum.

Chrostosoma mediana, new species.

Female.—Body dull black; crimson spots on shoulders and metathorax. Wings hyaline faintly dusted with dark scales, the veins black. Fore wing: a broad medial black band. Hind wing: termen broadly black.

Expanse 21 mm.

Habitat.—Paraguay.

Type.—Cat. No. 33465, U. S. N. M.

Allied to *C. nigrizona* (*Pseudomya*) Schaus, which has no red on body, and the venter partly white. *C. melanthoides* (*Pseudomya*) Schaus from Guatemala has the crimson spots as in *C. mediana*, but also has the vertex crimson.

Chrostosoma dhamis, new species.

Male.—Body black; the venter whitish; a crimson spot on shoulders. Wings semihyaline, the veins black; a broad black medial band on fore wing; more than outer half of hind wing black. Female with medial band of fore wing broader than in male.

Expanse, male, 19 mm.; female, 21 mm.

Habitat.—Para, Brazil; British Guiana. Type.—Cat. No. 33464, U. S. N. M.

According to Mr. H. W. Moore who has bred the species, the larva feeds on lime, cacao, coffee and other plants.

Pseudomya bartschi, new species.

Male.—Antenna: shaft blue-black, the tips and pectinations ochraceous orange. Body and legs dark metallic blue; two white spots on collar; lateral white spots under tegulae; lateral white spots at base of abdomen, lateral white points on other segments forming streaks on second and third segments extending sublaterally; legs with white points on femora, the hind tarsi tipped with white. Fore wing deep metallic blue with white spots; spot at base of costa and larger subbasal spot below cell; a small antenedial spot below cell, and a large quadrate spot medially below cell; a small quadrate spot at end of cell below subcostal; large spots between veins 3 and 5 from cell, and a point

above vein 5. Hind wing black suffused with dark blue; an elongated white spot below cell from near base, and a fine short streak in cell; a postmedial white fascia from below costa outbent to near termen above vein 2; cilia white at middle, and below apex. Wings below metallic blue, the spots as above.

Expanse 27 mm.

Habitat.—Bahamas.

Type.—Cat. No. 33463, U. S. N. M.

Collected by Dr. P. Bartsch.

More brilliant in color than *P. mimma* Grote, the spots larger, the palpi without any white.

Macroeneme apollinairei, new species.

Male.—Antenna, palpi, and head black, frons metallic green. Collar metallic green, fringed with carmine medially. Thorax black, a metallic green spot on metathorax. Abdomen black with subdorsal and sublateral metallic green spots; two dorsal carmine spots at base. Body below black; a large carmine spot on and below throat; ventral valve golden green. Legs black; hind tarsi orange yellow. Wings above suffused with dark bluish green; metallic green scaling at base of fore wing. Wings below duller, the basal half irrorated with metallic green.

Expanse 42 mm.

Habitat.—Vergara, Colombia.

Type.—Cat. No. 33454, U. S. N. M.

Named in honor of Frère Apollinaire.

Differs from M. xantholopha Dognin in having crimson spots instead of yellow.

Aethriopsis serrana, new species.

Male.—Antenna black. Palpi black above, empire yellow below. Body black; frons empire yellow; a capucine yellow spot on shoulders and a line on tegulae; abdomen with a broad lateral capucine yellow line, the venter the same color except on terminal segment; fore femora broadly empire yellow, the other femora, joints of tibiae, and underside of hind tarsi also yellow. Fore wing hyaline, the veins black; apex, termen and inner margin narrowly black; a fine black line on discocellular; a capucine yellow spot at base of costal margin. Hind wing hyaline; costal margin white to near apex; apex broadly black, the termen more narrowly so not reaching anal angle. Costa of hind wing below mostly capucine yellow.

Expanse 23 mm.

Habitat.—São Paulo, S. E. Brazil. Type.—Cat. No. 43466, U. S. N. M. Received from Mr. Pohl.

Eucereon pittieri, new species.

Female.—Antenna with white shaft. Head and thorax mostly white; palpi partly, frons, a spot on vertex, front of collar and shoulders deep mouse gray. Abdomen above fuscous, the anal hairs pinard yellow; underneath white except last segment; legs mouse gray with white markings at joints. Fore wing deep brownish drab; base of costa white; subbasal white points on costa and below cell; a broken white streak below fold and a similar streak along inner margin; a faint white streak in cell; a deeply outangled white line from costa at four-fifths, inbent to near middle of wing at line below fold, and widest at costa, cut throughout by the dark veins; large terminal white spots on interspaces; cilia white. Hind wing hair brown, the cilia tipped with white at apex. Wings below grayish hair brown; termen above vein 2 white becoming broad at apex and costa, crossed by some irregular subterminal dark markings; veins 2–7 fuscous.

Expanse 25 mm.

Habitat.—Caracas, Venezuela. Type.—Cat. No. 43467, U. S. N. M. Received from Mr. Pittier.

SYSSPHINGIDAE.

Citheronia johnsoni, new species.

Male.—Palpi and head brazil red, the upper part of frons yellowish white. Collar and thorax buff yellow, the tegulae dorsally edged with red. Abdomen above brazil red, basal segment buff yellow and similar segmental lines, also a dorsal line; the last segment mostly buffy yellow. Fore wing dark vinaceous gray, the veins on basal and terminal areas brazil red, also veins 1 and 2 medially; a maize yellow point at base of costa and a round spot at base of cell; outer edge of basal area deeply incurved between veins; medial area consisting of buff yellow spots, partly coalescent; a round spot on inner margin; elongated spots from vein 1 to vein 4, crossed by a diffuse brownish drab shade; an oval spot at end of cell crossed on either side of discocellular by brazil red spots; trigonate yellow pots from cell between veins 4 and 6, above vein 5 with some brownish drab diffuse shading, separating them from elongated buff yellow spots increasing in size to costa; small buff yellow and brazil red subterminal spots on interspaces; cilia brazil red. Hind wing maize yellow; a large round brazil red spot on inner margin near base; a quadrate morocco red spot on discocellular; an outer dentate brazil red line to inner margin above anal angle adjoining a triangular spot with its apex close to angle. Wings below buff yellow; fore wing with costa vinaceous slate, the subcostal vein black, edged with brazil red; a quadrate brazil red spot at discocellular, the terminal area as above, but whitish at tornus; hind wing with only the discal spot and outer line as above, the latter finer.

Expanse 73 mm.

Habitat.—Rio Grande do Sul.

Type.—Cat. No. 33291, U. S. N. M.

Quite distinct from any of the forms of C. laocoon Cramer.

Adelocephala rorerae, new species.

Male.—Body above ochraceous orange; abdomea with small lateral black spots on basal half; body below purplish vinaceous. Fore wing ochraceous orange, the base and termen suffused with light grayish vinaceous; some neutral gray irrorations beyond cell and on terminal area; lines hair brown, the antemedial finely wavy, outcurved, the outer line from costa near apex crenulate, incurved to near middle of inner margin; two small white spots on discocellular. Hind wing ochraceous orange; a dark line from apex to below middle of inner margin, the termen suffused with light grayish vinaceous. Wings below light buff, the terminal areas suffused with light grayish vinaceous; fore wing above cell to costa and apex suffused with ochraceous salmon; a fine dark line from near apex to vein 3; hind wing with basal half suffused with light ochraceous salmon, the outer line as above. Another male has the medial area of fore wing and basal half of hind wing cinnamon rufous, the terminal area pale brownish drab.

Female.—Body and wings cinnamon buff, the lateral spots on abdome larger extending subdorsally. Wings more thickly irrorated with dark striae; tornus of fore wing and terminal area of hind wing pale grayish vinaceous.

Expanse, male, 39 mm.; female, 56 mm.

Habitat.—Macas and Guayaquil, Ecuador. *Type.*—Cat. No. 33289, U. S. N. M.

The costal margin of hind wing evenly curved and rounded at apex and termen to anal angle. Named in honor of Mrs. E. W. Rorer.

Adelocephala bellardi, new species.

Male.—Head and thorax, base of abdomen dorsally, and terminal segment ochraceous salmon, the abdomen otherwise orient pink; body below pinkish vinaceous, anal hairs orange rufous, legs vinaceous lilac. Fore wing: base and terminal area brownish vinaceous, the medial area deep chrome with a few faint tawny striae; lines fine, brownish olive; basal space limited by a line outbent and angled in cell, then inbent to near base of inner margin; outer line from apex to middle of inner margin; a brownish vinaceous spot on discocellular. Hind wing ochraceous buff with some rufous shading on inner margin at outer line, this latter faint, light russet vinaceous. Wings below antimory yellow, the outer lines fine, more distinct; fore wing largely suffused with apricot buff, with a fine line on discocellular; the termen light vinaceous lilac, narrowly from yein 5 to tornus. Costa of hind wing convex at base, oblique to apex.

Expanse 43 mm.

Habitat.—Valera, Venezuela.

Type.—Cat. No. 33290, U. S. N. M.

Named in honor of Mr. E. P. deBellard, who kindly presented the specimen to the National Museum.